

Library REC June 19/94 #

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With two Jordan's compliments.

REPORT

Of F. W. JORDAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (Lond)., L.S.A., D.San.Sci.(Vict)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

FOR THE YEAR 1893.

HEATON NORRIS LOCAL BOARD.

R E P O R T
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
TO THE
HEATON NORRIS LOCAL BOARD,
For the Year 1893.

*A Summary of the Action taken during the year to
prevent the spread of Disease.*

I HAVE to begin my Report by expressing my regret that this year we have had more illness from Scarlet Fever than we ever had before. The disease was characterized by its mildness of type; the natural corollaries follow, viz.: wideness of spread and slight fatality.

We have had also a large number of cases of Diphtheria in one portion of the District. Not so many as we had in 1882-83, but sufficient to be a matter of serious account. Enteric Fever too has been unusually prevalent.

Before proceeding with my report, I would like to remind the Board that our District is made up of two distinct portions. One chiefly residential in character, and the other composed chiefly of working people. These two characteristics are somewhat mixed in each portion, but Heaton Mersey

Village is distinctly a working population, and its outskirts assume a residential character, in conjunction with Heaton Moor and Heaton Chapel. The two parts are quite separate from each other; each has its own Shops and Institutions; the connecting links are the Places of Worship at Heaton Mersey, the Sunday Schools in connection with them, the National Schools, the Cotton Mill, and two Dairy-Farms. A few children from that portion of Heaton Moor abutting on Heaton Mersey, attend the National Schools, and a few of the hands employed at the mill also reside there. The children at Heaton Moor go to Private Schools, chiefly, but a large number attend St. Thomas' National Schools, at Heaton Chapel.

AS REGARDS THE RESIDENTIAL PORTION of the District, viz.: Heaton Moor and Heaton Chapel, the outbreak of Scarlet Fever appeared to be a continuation of a series of cases of the previous autumn. There were never very many cases at one time, as the following table will show:

January 3 cases	April 7 cases	July 1 case	October 1 case
February 0 „	May 2 „	August 0 „	Novr. 4 cases
March 2 „	June 7 „	September 0 „	Decr. 7 „

One of the cases in January may have contracted the disease at school, the others were quite distinct. In March, one case, in consequence of absence of isolation, gave rise to others, for next month, seven fresh attacks were reported. One case in May was followed in June by another one close by, and some of six other cases arose from infection at school. Infection from a similar source accounted also for the outbreak at the end of the year.

Diphtheria was prevalent in this portion of the District almost all through the year. We were free from it only in August, September, and December. The greatest number of cases occurred in March, when eight were reported; one of

them contracted the disease in Manchester, and by infecting other people, gave rise to a considerable amount of trouble, as the house affected was a Public Laundry; and the people complicated matters by sending the patient out in a public cab. Of the 24 cases reported, some few arose from infection from other cases, but associated with the majority I found insanitary surroundings.

We had four cases of Enteric Fever during the year, one contracted the disease at the sea-side; one case may have been due to offensive smells arising from the place where the contents of the ashpits and decayed fish and vegetables are tipped.

There was one case of Small Pox contracted in Manchester, and six cases of Erysipelas (one reported twice.)

IN HEATON MERSEY, the Scarlet Fever Epidemic commenced in January, with three cases, one of which was removed to Hospital. There were two more cases in March, and in April there were fifteen cases. It being obvious that the Schools, especially the Day Schools, were the media of infection, I deemed it advisable to close them on April 24th, and to order them to be whitewashed and cleansed. In May, only five cases were reported, and I allowed the Schools to be re-opened on May 31st. In June only one case was reported. On July 11th, the Epidemic broke out again with thirteen cases. In August, there were nineteen, and on September 2nd I closed the Schools again, because I found a woman had sent a child to school after her medical man had told her that one of the inmates was suffering from Scarlet fever. Eight cases were reported in this month; and only one in October, and this was sent to Hospital. On November 3rd I allowed the Schools to re-open, after being thoroughly cleansed. This was followed by four cases being reported, three of which were removed to Hospital, (the other was sufficiently well isolated at home).

About December 17th, a series of three cases occurred in a cottage in the same locality as the cases reported in the last week in November.

There were three cases of Diphtheria in Heaton Mersey, all distinct from each other, two of which certainly arose from defective drains. One case of Erysipelas and one of Enteric Fever, imported from sea-side.

In the whole District we had to deal with 147 reported cases of Infectious Disease, distributed as follow :—

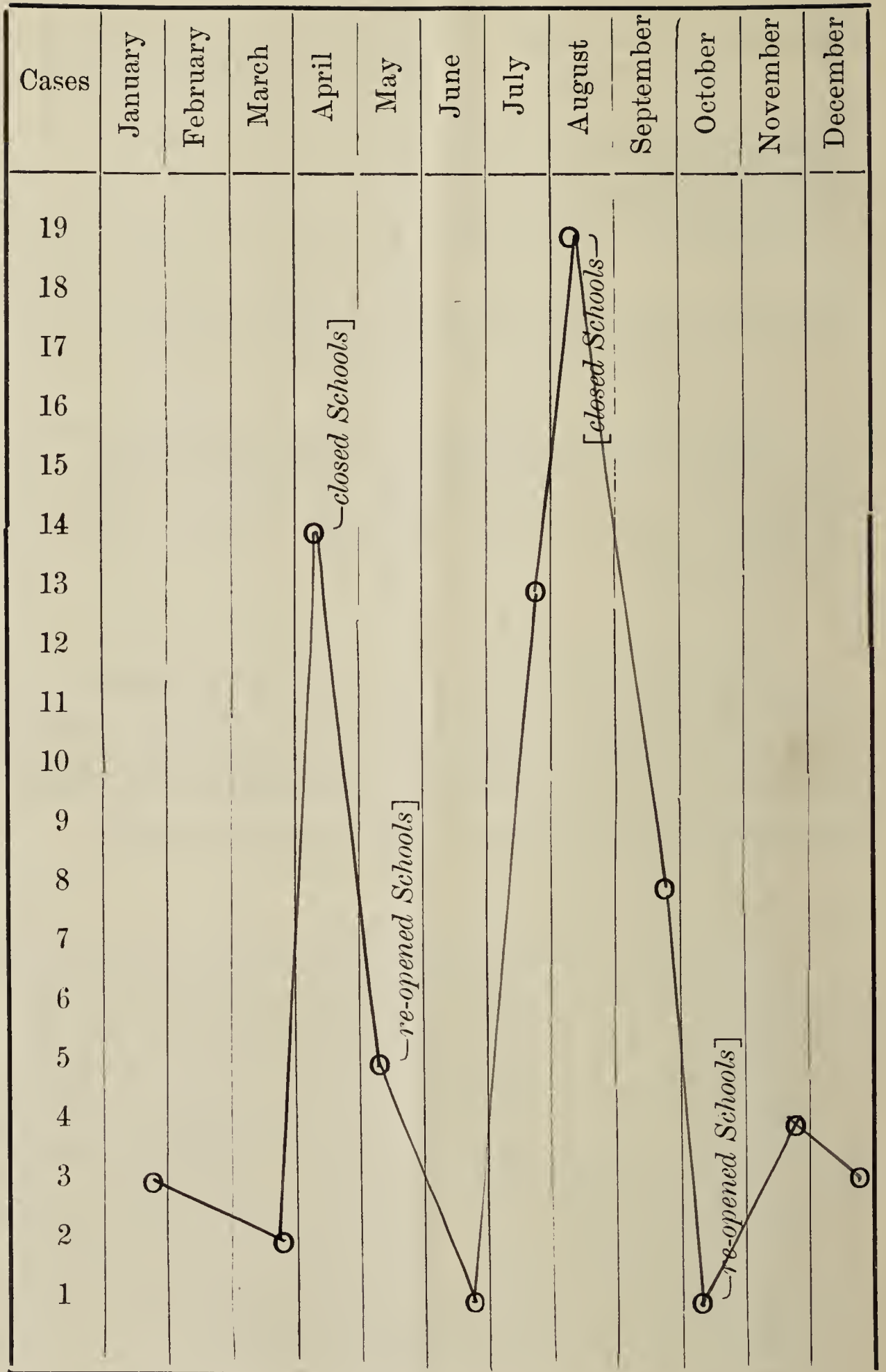
Heaton Mersey				Heaton Moor &Heaton Chapel					
Month	Disease	Cases	Died	Removd to Hospital	Month	Disease.	Cases	Died	Removd to Hospital
January.	Scarlet Fever ...	3		1	January.	Enteric Fever ...	2		
						Scarlet Fever ...	3		
						Diphtheria	2		
						Erysipelas	1		
Feb'y....					Feb'y....	Enteric Fever ...	1		
						Diphtheria	2		
March ..	Scarlet Fever ..	2			March ..	"	8	1	
						Smallpox	1		1
						Erysipelas	1		
April ...	"	14		1	April ...	Scarlet Fever ...	2		
						Diphtheria	4		
May ..	"	5				Scarlet Fever ...	7		
					May ...	Diphtheria	1		
						Scarlet Fever ...	2		
June ...	"	1			June ...	"	7		
	Diphtheria	1	1			Diphtheria	1		
July ...					July ...	"	3	2	
	Scarlet Fever ...	13		3		Scarlet Fever ...	1		1
August..	"	19	1	2	August..				
Sept. ...	"	8	2	5	Sept. ...	Enteric Fever ...	1		
	Enteric Fever ...	1							
	Diphtheria	1							
October.	Erysipelas	1			October	Erysipelas	4		
	Diphtheria	1				Diphtheria	1		
	Scarlet Fever ...	1		1		Scarlet Fever ...	1		
Nov. ...	"	4		3	Nov. ...	Diphtheria	2		
						Scarlet Fever ...	4		
Dec.....	"	3			Dec.....	"	7		
		78	4	16			69	3	2

Districts affected.	Scarlet Fever	Dph- theria	Ent'ric Fever	Erysip elas	Small pox
Heaton Mersey Village	65	3	1	1	
Burnage portion	7				
Heaton Norris portion	1				
Heaton Moor.....	32	13	4	5	1
Heaton Chapel	2	11		1	
	107	27	5	7	1

Of those that remained at home, 7 died, viz:—3 of Scarlet Fever, and 4 of Diphtheria. 18 cases were sent to Hospital, viz:—17 of Scarlet Fever and 1 of Small Pox, all these recovered.

In July there were a few cases in one locality of violent Diarrhœa, and other symptoms indicating severe irritation of digestive organs, which I considered due to bad milk, but investigation of the suspected farm did not make the cause sufficiently certain to justify legal proceedings.

In dealing with the Scarlet Fever cases, the fact that the disease was of extremely mild type was the main cause of our difficulty, and uneducated people cannot be made to understand that though the child “is not ill at all,” yet there is infection. Many of the cases were only diagnosed when peeling was in progress, and I have no doubt many children attended school in an infectious condition. I discovered two or three instances of it, and I drew the attention of the Board to one well-marked instance. The closing of the National Schools at Heaton Mersey had a pronounced effect on the Epidemic, as the following diagram will shew :—



It was curious to note that after the re-opening on both occasions, there was a rapid increase of the cases, though the last increase was only slight.

It is impossible to blame the teachers of schools for admitting children in an infectious state. An ordinary observer would only be able to come to a definite conclusion where the peeling is visible on the hands; but I think that in Epidemic times, no absentees should be re-admitted to school without a Medical Certificate, stating the nature of the illness or cause of absence, and the freedom from infection.

I found it difficult to prevent the spread of infection from another cause, viz:—members of infected families attending to their work in the factory, especially where the home accommodation is limited, and the parents refuse to allow their children to go to Hospital. To meet the difficulty by disallowing them from going to work, would simply pauperize them, and would require frequent prosecutions at law. The remedy is to meet the objections on the part of parents by making the Hospital more popular. Without enlarging on this part of the subject, I may just say that a few mothers whom I questioned after their children returned home, express their pleasure at having allowed them to go to Hospital, on account of the kindness and good treatment which they received.

By way of home treatment of the children, I sent a report to the Board in August, suggesting measures for preventing the spread of infection to those who were unaffected; also suggesting various likely causes of Diarrhœa and other illnesses, such as decaying vegetable matter and fruit, tainted meats, &c. All this was embodied in a handbill, which was posted on the walls and distributed to every house in the District. And every case, on receipt of the notification was visited by the Sanitary Inspector, or by myself, and a handbill left at the house, containing directions to be observed. On

recovery, each cottage was disinfected as thoroughly as circumstances would permit; but it is difficult to do this where the family have to remain at home all the time. We are short of a house or temporary shelter to meet such cases. Careful management was required in some badly arranged cottages in Burnage, where there were cases of Scarlet Fever next door to a public laundry, and there was a paucity of privy accommodation, and one or two people were employed at farms.

In January, on my advice, the Board distributed circulars recommending Vaccination and Re-Vaccination.

With regard to the cases of Small Pox, it arose in March, and it was contracted in Manchester, and without going into details of the measures employed—suffice it to say that they were decidedly drastic and the disease did not spread—there seemed to be needless delay in obtaining the ambulance to remove the case to the Hospital.

*Account of the Sanitary state of the District generally
at the end of the year.*

There was a good deal of the ordinary sickness usually prevalent in December, and it is worthy of note that out of 11 deaths this month, 9 were of persons over 60 years. There were a number of cases of Scarlet Fever in progress, and in December there were in the residential portion of the District 7 fresh notifications. The epidemic appeared to be continuing, for the cases showed no signs of diminution in the following month. In the working population the epidemic appeared to be exhausting itself.

*Account of Inquiries made as to conditions injurious to
health existing in the District, and the proceedings
in which the Medical Officer of Health has taken
part or advised under the Public Health
Act, 1875.*

Investigations have been made into the following complaints :—

Drain Nuisances.....	16
Stream Nuisances	2
Privy and Ashpit Nuisances	2
Sewer Nuisances	3
Offensive smells in houses	1
Manure and decayed vegetable matter	7
Letters.....	Numerous
Rats	1
Overcrowding	1
Drinking water	1
Slaughter house	1
Special reports	4
Cholera warnings	1
Cabs disinfected..... ..	1

DRAINS

Inquiries have been very frequent, as in every case of infectious disease reported, as well as special complaints, I send the Sanitary Inspector to make inquiries, and I go myself if necessary.

This part of our work wants systematizing, a detailed record of the sanitary state of each dwelling coming under my notice should be kept, but I have not yet succeeded in getting this done.

The Smoke test is not as often used as is desirable. I found it especially valuable in one case where there had been a death from Typhoid Fever; it showed up the defects in abundance, amply accounting for the illness.

STREAMS

Black Brook gave rise to two complaints of offensive odours. On investigation I found they were owing to a foul state of the water from pollution higher up. I reported the matter to the Board, and they dealt with it.

PRIVIES AND ASHPITS

Any remarks I might make about these would simply be a repetition of what I have said before.

SEWERS

The ventilators gave off strong smells during the hot weather, and in connection with the prevalence of Diphtheria, I made enquiries. The nuisance arose from the prolonged drought and the short water supply, and the Sanitary Inspector tried to improve matters by backing up the contents, and so flushing the sewers.

MANURE AND DECAYED VEGETABLE MATTER

These nuisances referred to deposit of such things on a patch of waste ground where children play, and to offence arising at the tip belonging to the Board, and to farm-yard and other deposits.

THE DRINKING-WATER COMPLAINT

Was not of a serious character; it was pollution with iron rust and mud, apparently from deposit at the end of a pipe. After a considerable amount of trouble, the nuisance was removed.

SPECIAL REPORTS

I examined a group of cottages, in consequence of cases of Diphtheria, and I found many things that were faulty. I sent a very full and detailed report to the Board. I examined a large ashpit, by order of the Board, and I reported it to them as a nuisance injurious to health. I sent to the Board a special detailed report of the Small Pox, and one of the Diphtheria out-break, and various reports from time to time contained in my monthly reports on the progress of the Scarlet Fever epidemic.

*Tabular Statement of Mortality within the District,
classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.*

The area of the District is 1594 acres, and the population at the middle of 1893, excluding Mauldeth Hospital, 7500. (There were 43 new houses occupied during the year). This is equal to a density of 4·7 per acre. During the year 111 deaths were reported; of these 9 occurred at Mauldeth, 5 males and 4 females. Three deaths took place outside the District of persons belonging thereto, and two inside the District of persons not belonging thereto. The number of deaths to be accounted for is thus 103; of these, 40 were of males and 63 of females. This is equivalent to a death-rate of 13·7 per 1000 of population.

The deaths in each month were—

January	10	April	14	July	11	October	7
February	7	May	4	August	12	November	4
March	6	June	6	September	8	December	14

The births were 123 (boys 59, girls 64) equivalent to a birth-rate of 16·4 per 1,000 of population.

The following table gives the number of deaths, at all ages, and from the principal diseases.

	Mortality from all causes, at subjoined ages							Mortality from subjoined causes, distinguishing deaths of children under 5 years of age										
	At all ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Enteric Fever	Diarrhoea	Phthisis	Heart Disease	Bronchitis, Pleurisy, & Pneumonia	All other diseases	Total
District	111	16	7	13	8	38	29	Under 5	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	3	16	23
								5 and upwards	3	3	0	1	1	13	11	13	43	88
Mauldeth	9	0	0	0	0	2	7	Under 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
								5 and upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	9
Deaths outside District of persons belonging thereto	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	Under 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
								5 and upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Deaths inside District of persons not belonging thereto.....	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	Under 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
								5 and upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
								Under 5	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	3	16	23
Total deaths in District only..	103	16	7	14	8	35	23	5 and upwards	3	3	0	1	1	13	10	12	37	80

Three deaths were caused by Epidemic Influenza, and one by alcoholism. Of children under one year, 16 deaths are recorded. This is equal to an infant mortality of 130 per 1000 births, or 15·63 per cent of total deaths. Of children aged 1 year and under 5, there are 7 deaths recorded, equal to 6·79 per cent of total deaths. There were 11 deaths from the ordinary infectious diseases equal to a death-rate of 1·46 per 1000 of population, or 10·60 per cent of total deaths.

The following table gives these figures along with those of previous years.

Year	Population.	Death-Rate	Birth-Rate.	Infant Mortality	Zymotic Death-Rate
Average of 10 years 1882-91..	6672	11·52	20·23	19·8	1·26
1891	7150	10·76	17·77	11·68	1·12
1892	7440	13·03	18·80	17·52	0·67
1893	7500	13·7	16·4	15·63	1·46

The following table gives the number of deaths at various ages, groups, compared with last year.

Year	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.
1892	97	17	7	6	2	41	24
1893	103	16	7	14	8	35	23

The increased number of deaths this year is observed in the age groups 5 to 15 years, and 15 to 25 years, and the causes are to be ascribed to Zymotic Diseases,—chiefly Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

The following table shews the number of deaths from the ordinary Infectious Diseases.

	Average for 10 years, 1882-91.	1891	1892	1893
Measles	1·3	1	0	0
Scarlet Fever	1·0	3	0	3
Diphtheria	1·0	0	2	4
Whooping Cough	1·7	2	3	1
Fever	1·5	1	0	1
Diarrhœa	2·0	1	0	3
Totals	8·5	8	5	12

The following table shews the mortality from certain classes of disease, the proportion to population, and to 100 deaths.

	Total Deaths	Deaths per 1000 of Population.	Proportion of Deaths to 100 deaths
Seven principal Zymotic Diseases	11	1·46	10·68
Bronchitis and Pneumonia, not including Phthisis	15	2·00	14·56
Tubercular Diseases (Phthisis, Scrofula, Rickets, Tabes	13	1·73	12·62
Wasting Diseases (Atrophy, Debility, and Premature Birth	5	0·66	4·85
Convulsive Diseases	5	0·66	4·85

THE WEATHER FOR 1893.

JANUARY.—Very cold at first and frosty, fine, bright and sunny, with north-easterly and south-easterly winds. A short thaw, followed by north and north-westerly breezes. The latter half of the month was dull and warm, rain frequent, sunshining and fine occasionally. The month closed with south-westerly winds and fine sunny weather. Mist was observed on five days.

FEBRUARY.—A north-westerly gale on the 2nd was followed by a few days of fine, bright, sunny, frosty weather. From the 8th to the 12th it was very stormy with squalls from the north-east, followed by a spell of warm, sunny weather, with south-west winds; the wind changing to south-east about the 20th it became cold again. A gale from the north-west occurred on the 27th. Dense mist observed on the 28th.

MARCH.—The stormy weather of the end of last month continued for two days, and then the weather became dull and warm and showery, with south-west winds. After the 7th, the rest of the month was fine, bright, and sunny, — the wind being south-west—except at the end of the month,

when it became easterly. On the 16th and 17th we had a little stormy weather. No fires were needed on several days towards end of month. Mist observed on one day.

APRIL.—Fine, bright, and sunny all through. Cold the first half, warm afterwards. From the 19th to 27th, decidedly hot—the wind being south-south-east. Fires were welcome at end of month. Mist observed on two days.

MAY.—Showery and dull for two days with south-west winds, then bright, fine, sunny, and hot, with cool breezes. Latter half of month dull, warm, and showery, with south-west and north-west winds, occasionally bright and sunny. Thunder on the 18th and 19th.

JUNE.—Dull, warm, and showery the first week. Fine, bright, sunny, and hot, to the 19th, with south-east and north-west breezes; with a change of wind to south and south-west, the weather became dull, with heavy showers and strong breezes. A little thunder on the 4th and 7th. Mist on one day.

JULY.—First half a good deal of bright, fine, sunny weather, showery and oppressive at times, south-east winds prevailing. Latter half much wet weather, interspersed with a fair amount of fine weather. Thunderstorms and north-west winds on 3rd, 11th, 12th, and 26th.

AUGUST.—Plenty of fine, bright, sunny hot weather, with much rain at times. North west gale on 4th and thunder. On the 9th, in the evening, with wind east-north-east, very vivid summer lightning, and next day a thunderstorm. On the 19th, thunderstorm with hail, very heavy for a few minutes. Thunder and hail again on the 22nd. The evenings of 27th and 28th, the air felt frosty. Mist on one day, wind mostly north-west.

SEPTEMBER.—Fine, bright, sunny, and warm, with west-north-west and south-west winds at the commencement. A spell of cold from the 10th to the 12th with easterly winds. Afterwards dull and wet with occasional sunshine and warm winds. Thunderstorms on the 8th ; misty on two days.

OCTOBER.—Warm, showery, unsettled, interspersed with fine, bright, summer weather. Winds chiefly south-westerly and westerly all through. Mist on 5 days.

NOVEMBER.—Dull, wet, and warm, with south-west winds for a few days, then fine and cold with south-east and north-east winds. The latter half of the month was dull, wet, and stormy, with winds from the north-west ; the month closing with fine weather and south-westerly breezes. Snow first observed on the 18th. Mist on 4 days, dense on the 14th.

DECEMBER.—Dull, warm, showery, with south and south-west winds, north-west now and then, easterly on a few occasions. Storms frequent. Mist on 5 days, the year closing in gloom, fog, and drizzle.

	Mean reading of Barometer		Mean daily Temperature		Rainfall in inches	
	1892	1893	1892 degrees	1893 degrees	1892	1893
1st Quarter	29'741	29'907	36'5	39'6	6'910	5'240
2nd Quarter	29'973	30'059	49'7	53'8	11'355	10'150
3rd Quarter	29'920	29'874	55'7	59'1	8'740	8'180
4th Quarter	29'875	29'907	40'9	44'7	35'530	28'165
					on 216 dys	on 202 dys

From this table we see that in 1893, the barometric pressure was, on the whole, higher than in the previous year ; that the mean daily temperature was also higher ; and that there was much less rain, and fewer wet days. The highest barometric reading was in December, 30'735 ; and the next

highest was in April, 30·549. The highest temperature in the shade, 4 feet above the ground, was 89·8 degs. in August, and the lowest in January, 12·2 degs. There was a gradual rise in the mean daily temperature from 34·4 degs. in January, to 62·0 degs. in August; and then a gradual fall to 41·8 degs. in December.

The highest temperature in the sun was 136·8 degs. in August; the lowest temperature on the grass was 2·5 degs. in January.

It is worthy of note that in August, the hottest month, the temperature on the grass went down to 36·2 degs. (freezing point is 32 degs). We had a low temperature also in May, 22·8 degs.; in June, 30·0 degs.; in July, 39·2 degs.

There was a gradual rise in the temperature of the ground, 2 feet below the surface, from 35·3 degs. in January, to 59·8 degs. in August, and then a gradual fall to 41·1 degs. in December. (Compare with this the figures for the mean daily temperature of the air).

There was least moisture in the atmosphere at 9 a.m. in April, *viz.*: 69% of total saturation, and in this month the rain-fall was low, *viz.*: 0·760 inch; but the finest month was March, with a rain-fall of 0·505 inch. April had 5 days on which rain fell, and March had 11. April therefore carries off the palm; for this month had a very high barometer, had more blue sky at 9 a.m. than any other month, and it was hotter and had more sunshine than March.

Summary of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for 1893,

Taken at 9 a.m. at Heaton Moor, Lancashire, by F. W. Jordan, M.R.C.S.

Reduced to Sea-Level, and to 32° F. Height of cistern of Barometer above Sea, 240 feet.

BAROMETER				TEMPERATURE													
1893. <i>Month.</i>	Highest	Lowest	Average	In shade			Black Bulb, highest in sun	samedayasblk Bright Bulb	On Grass		Earth, 2 ft. deep		Average humidity % 9 a.m.	Rainfall in inches	Dayson which 0.01 inch of rain fell	entirely over- cast=100 Cloud 9 a.m.	
				Highest	Lowest	Mean daily temp'ature			Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest					Average
JANUARY	30.429	29.309	30.017	degs 53.2	degs 12.2	degs 34.4	degs 94.0	degs 66.8	degs 39.5	degs 2.5	degs 38.8	degs 34.0	degs 35.3	89	1.460	22	85
FEBRUARY	30.342	28.708	29.640	57.5	26.0	41.6	98.5	69.5	40.0	19.0	42.0	38.2	39.7	88	3.275	24	84
MARCH	30.428	29.402	30.065	67.2	25.8	43.0	114.8	80.8	40.0	18.0	43.5	38.0	42.1	77	0.505	11	53
APRIL	30.549	29.877	30.160	75.8	30.8	51.2	128.0	92.2	43.0	20.0	50.0	43.8	45.5	69	0.760	5	33
MAY	30.455	29.502	30.043	75.5	38.0	53.8	127.0	89.0	45.2	22.8	54.0	43.2	51.5	72	2.205	13	64
JUNE	30.379	29.268	29.976	89.0	44.0	59.5	132.5	92.2	51.0	30.0	59.5	53.2	56.1	71	1.630	12	62
JULY	30.230	29.474	29.853	84.0	46.2	60.9	132.0	97.0	56.0	39.2	61.2	57.8	58.9	76	2.875	22	67
AUGUST	30.334	29.431	29.954	89.8	45.2	62.0	136.8	99.8	60.2	36.2	63.0	57.5	59.8	78	3.115	18	67
SEPTEMBER	30.339	29.157	29.815	74.8	37.0	54.4	124.5	88.5	56.0	29.8	58.8	5.20	55.5	83	4.160	18	70
OCTOBER	30.432	29.044	29.834	66.0	25.0	51.0	115.8	81.8	54.8	17.5	52.5	47.5	51.0	86	2.485	19	79
NOVEMBER.....	30.502	28.916	29.988	56.5	26.5	41.3	96.2	62.0	52.0	18.0	46.3	40.5	43.5	86	2.115	18	90
DECEMBER	30.735	28.778	29.901	63.0	19.2	41.8	87.2	56.5	41.0	13.0	42.2	40.0	41.1	89	3.580	20	78

Total, 28.165 202

